

HISTORY OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS ELECTRIC  
LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY OF BALTIMORE

DELBERT B. LOWE

1/6/28

HISTORY OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER  
COMPANY OF BALTIMORE.

ORIGIN OF THE COMPANY

The Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company is, as its name indicates, an organization resulting from the merging of several smaller companies. These companies date from the year 1816 when the first gas company in the United States was organized in Baltimore.

In 1816 Rembrandt Peale was the proprietor of a museum in Baltimore where scientific novelties were displayed. As an additional curiosity Mr. Peale installed a system of the then unknown gas lights, with which to illuminate his museum. This display attracted many visitors and caused much favorable comment. Encouraged by the reception the gas lights had received, Peale applied to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for permission to organize a company to lay pipes in the streets and light the city by means of gas. His proposition was favorably received by the Mayor and Council and in a very short time an ordinance was passed which authorized Peale and his associates to form the "Gas Light Company of Baltimore" and to contract for lighting the city with gas. Thus was formed the first gas company in the United States, and from this simple beginning has developed the great Consolidated

Company of to-day.

The gas manufactured by this first company was coal gas. It was made by burning coal in cast-iron retorts, the gas being driven off and conducted away from the retort by a pipe. It was then cooled and stored in gas holders. This gas was used exclusively for over 50 years, or until the introduction of water gas.

The Gas Light Company continued to operate, without competition, until 1871 when the "People's Gas Company" was formed. This company also manufactured coal gas.

In 1873 patents were granted to Professor Thaddeus Lowe on his process for making water gas, and in 1874 the first water gas plant was installed at Phoenixville, Pa. In a short time plants were also erected in several other places. These plants proved so successful that in 1876 the "Consumers' Mutual Gas Light Company" was organized in Baltimore for the purpose of introducing the new gas. In 1877 the plant was completed and distribution begun. Professor Henry Wurtz of Hoboken, N.J., an eminent chemist, was asked to investigate and report upon the quality and characteristics of the water gas. In his report the statement is made, as follows:

"I have no hesitation in pronouncing this to be the cleanest gas that has come within my observation, this observation having been very extensive."

The water gas was made by passing steam over anthracite coal, heated to incandescence. In order to make

the gas burn with a luminous flame it was mixed with vaporized oil. It proved to be so much cleaner and cheaper than coal gas that the plant erected by the Consumers' Company continued in operation until 1904 when it was closed down.

There were then three gas companies operating in a city which afforded barely enough business for one company. To prevent the inevitable rate wars and consequent poor service the companies combined in 1880 to form the first "Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore."

In 1882 another competitor, the "Equitable Gas Light Company", entered the field. It at first produced a gas made by distilling wood, but later changed to water gas. After a short time a coal gas plant was added. The life of the Equitable Company was short, as in 1885 it was absorbed by the newly organized "Chesapeake Gas Company" which made water gas by a new process which was supposed to reduce the quantity of carbon monoxide in the gas.

In 1888 this company and the old Consolidated Company were merged to form a new Consolidated Gas Company which is to-day the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company.

This merger ended competition in the gas industry in the city of Baltimore as no more gas companies were organized and the legislature has since passed a law prohibiting any more competition in Baltimore.

Soon after water gas had made its appearance

electric lights began to compete with the gas lights and in 1881 the first Baltimore electric light company was formed. This was the "Brush Electric Light Company", named after the inventor of the Brush series arc-lamp system.

As was the case with the gas industry, competition was encouraged and in 1889 the first competitor appeared, followed in rapid succession by several others, none having other than a transitory existence. In 1899 all existing electric light companies were consolidated to form the "United Electric Light and Power Company." This company operated for several years without competition, and during this period service was good and rates were lower than in many other cities of the same size. In 1904 a new company entered the field and struggled along for a short period during which there occurred a disastrous rate war, which unsettled the electric light and power business, crippling progress and impairing service.

In 1906 the Consolidated Gas Company absorbed all the existing electric companies and a small gas plant operated by the Suburban Gas Company at Highlandtown, thus forming the "Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company." Since 1906 there have been no more gas or electric companies and the Consolidated Company has been free to develop its equipment and improve its service. The tremendous progress the company has made since its formation in 1906 is described in the article following.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY'S EQUIPMENT.

The first equipment used by the company was the old gas plant in back of Peale's Museum. In this building was made the first gas ever used for lighting in Baltimore, that which illuminated the curios on display in the old museum. After the organization of the Gas Light Company the "Davis Street Works" were built at Saratoga and North Streets. The gas holders were located inside of the building and the tanks containing the holders were built of wooden staves held together with heavy iron hoops. The largest of these holders had a capacity of 85000 cubic feet. This plant was used until 1847 when a new plant was erected at North Holliday Street, between Saratoga and Pleasant Streets, having a capacity of 275,000 cubic feet, over three times as much as the largest holder previously used. This plant operated until 1856. The year before this plant was closed the Gas Light Company erected a new plant at Spring Gardens, and this is still in use to-day. The next competing company, the People's Gas Company, constructed a coal gas plant at the foot of Scott Street, having a capacity of 1,000,000 cubic feet.

With the introduction of water gas in 1877 by the Consumers' Mutual Gas Light Company a new plant was constructed at Lancaster Street and Harris Creek, in Canton. At the start its capacity was 1,000,000 cubic feet, but four years

later the capacity was increased to 2,000,000 cubic feet, showing the great popularity of the new gas.

In 1882 the Equitable Gas Light Company erected a plant at Severn and Bayard Streets of about 1,000,000 cubic feet capacity. This plant was originally used for producing wood gas but it was later altered to produce water gas. The equipment was later augmented by a coal gas plant which was used when the water gas plant was unable to produce a sufficient quantity. This property was taken over, in 1885, by the Chesapeake Gas Company and the plant operated as before except that limestone was substituted for fire brick, with the intention of reducing the quantity of carbon monoxide in the water gas. The company did not add anything to the existing apparatus.

The plant of the Suburban Gas Company, at Highlandtown, was relatively small, having a capacity of only 100,000 cubic feet.

When the Consolidated Gas Company was formed in 1888 the new company continued to use the plant of the Chesapeake Company at Bayard and Severn Streets, the old plant at Canton once owned by the Consumer's Mutual, and the plant at Spring Gardens which was built by the original Gas Light Company and which had been in use since 1855. In 1902 an improved water gas apparatus was installed at the Spring Gardens Plant and shortly thereafter all other plants were closed down.

Since that date additional apparatus has been added and to-day the plant is a complete and modern water gas works,

having a capacity of over 50,000,000 cubic feet. Also, there is still sufficient room to allow an increase in capacity to at least twice the present capacity, should such an increase become necessary. The entire Spring Gardens Plant covers about 57 acres and includes 61 structures.

In order to provide for future expansion a piece of land, near Turner's Station in the eastern suburbs, has been purchased for use as a site for a second gas manufacturing plant when the development at Spring Gardens is completed. It is 52 acres in extent and has a deep-water frontage of 1200 feet.

While all the gas manufactured by the company is made at Spring Gardens, an additional supply of coke-oven or by-product gas is received at the Spring Gardens Plant thru a pipe line from the Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrows Point. The pipe line is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length and passes over Bear Creek, which is 3700 feet wide. Part of this line, which is 24 inches in diameter, is laid on the bottom of the creek. At Spring Gardens this by-product gas, better known as coal gas, is purified and mixed with water gas before being distributed to the consumers.

The distribution system now covers 120 square miles, with 1089 feet of mains, of which the largest is 4 feet in diameter. This distribution system was partly made up of the trunk mains formerly used by other companies. These have been woven into the present distribution system.

The company maintains several gas distribution stations, among which are the Front Street Station in the center of the city, the Arlington Station at the Western Maryland Railroad, the Bayard Street Station in the southwest district, the Canton Station, and a few others of less importance.

The electrical equipment obtained by the company in 1906 when it absorbed a number of small electric companies consisted of several small steam power generating stations, most of which were inefficient and unreliable. In 1908, Mr. Herbert A. Wagner came to Baltimore to take charge of the electric operations of the Consolidated Company. His first work was to shut down all these small plants and concentrate the company's electric power in one plant. This was done by developing the Westport Steam Generating Station until it could supply as much power as the consumers needed. The result of this change was a decrease in operating expenses and a corresponding rate reduction. The decrease in rates produced an increase in the demand for power.

At this time the McCall's Ferry Power Company, which was constructing a plant at Holtwood, Pa. to use the Susquehanna River to generate power, went into the hands of a receiver. Mr. J. E. Aldred was appointed by the court to act as receiver and in this capacity he completed the construction of the plant at Holtwood, Pa., and organized the Pennsylvania Water and Power Company. At the same time Mr. Aldred and his associates bought a controlling interest in the Con-

solidated Company of Baltimore. His next step was to bring the power from the river plant to a substation at Highlandtown in East Baltimore and from there to the system supplied by the Westport Steam Plant of the Consolidated Company. This work was completed in 1910 and furnished a combined capacity of 92,000 horsepower.

In 1921 the Consolidated Company purchased the output of the Pratt Street Plant of the United Railways and Electric Company, thus increasing the total capacity. The capacity of the Westport Plant has been increased from about 50,000 horsepower when completed to a total of about 247,000 horsepower. The capacity of the hydro-electric plant at Holtwood has grown from about 60,000 horsepower to more than 180,000 horsepower. This increase in power at Holtwood was partly due to the erection of a steam station with a capacity of 30,000 horsepower, to operate in conjunction with the hydro-electric plant which has a capacity of 150,000 horsepower. The company's total output previous to December, 1926 was about 427,000 horsepower, an increase since 1910 of about  $4\frac{2}{3}$  times the 1910 output.

In December of 1926 the new Gould Street Power Station was put into operation. At present only one unit is in use but when the station is completed it will represent an investment of \$10,000,000 and will have a capacity of 213,000 horsepower. This will increase the company's total capacity to **640,000 horsepower.**

The power from the Holtwood plant is transmitted over 40 miles of double steel tower line, at 70,000 volts, to a

substation at Highlandtown where it is stepped down to 13200 volts and distributed to other substations. At the McClellan Street substation the voltage is still further reduced and transformed by rotary converters to direct current which supplies the business district. In the business portion of the city, service is further insured by one of the largest storage batteries ever built. At Monument and Constitution Streets a large substation supplies energy at 13200 volts to four different classes of service, including the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and other large consumers having their own substations. The Consolidated Company also has a number of other substations distributed through the city, some of which are equipped to supply direct current.

#### GAS RATES AND SERVICE

The history of the gas rates used by the Consolidated Company may be divided into three principal periods.

The first period began with the establishment of the industry when gas was charged for at a flat price per burner per month. Burners were supplied to consumers in three sizes, 12, 14, and 18 dollar burners. If a customer wished to pay \$12 per quarter (three months) for his gas he was given a \$12 burner. If he wished to pay more he was supplied with one of the larger sizes. Gas was then sold at \$4 per thousand cubic feet, with a discount of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for cash.

The second period began with the installation of gas meters, when straight meter rates were adopted. The rates varied at times with the amount of monthly consumption by the customer. This period covers the entire history of gas rates until January 1, 1916. In 1868 gas had been reduced to \$3.55 per thousand cubic feet, this price including the government tax of 25 cents and subject to a discount of 1/11 if paid within 20 days. In 1878 the introduction of water gas caused the price to drop to \$1.90 per thousand cubic feet. From that time to the present the price has been reduced several times and has finally reached the present rate of 85 cents per thousand cubic feet.

The third period began in 1916 with the adoption by the Consolidated Company of the principle of differential rates. By this new rate standard the consumers are charged a certain amount per thousand cubic feet until the consumption reaches a definite maximum. For any gas consumption above this maximum a different and lower rate is charged. The result of this lower rate for excess use of gas was a decided increase in gas consumption. Industrial concerns, during the first year of differential rates, showed a monthly increase of as high as 60 per cent. and many ordinary consumers used some gas at the lower rate.

The purpose behind this development in fixing gas rates is expressed by Mr. Aldred, the chairman of the board of directors of the Consolidated Company, in a statement made to the Public Service Commission: "The policy of the Consolidated

Company and its management has been the fixed policy of reducing rates as fast as is consistent with maintaining the company's credit on the high basis necessary for it to obtain capital at low rates." Also, President Wagner says: "The new gas rates give to the people of Baltimore a gas service which for low cost, uniformity of quality and pressure, and dependability and adequacy of supply has never been equalled in any community."

The statements of these two officials are supported by the fact that the Consolidated Company, from the beginning, has always maintained its price level as low as conditions would permit. Also, for 100 years there has never been any failure in the supply of gas, even during the great Baltimore fire of 1904 when thousands of service mains were broken by falling buildings. At the time of the fire only the Spring Gardens plant was in operation. The Bayard Street and Canton plants had been closed down a short time before. In order to compensate for the large amount of gas lost from broken mains the Canton station was again put in operation. In this way the city received an ample supply of gas during the fire, when nearly all other services were interrupted. In addition to the fire there have been numerous other emergencies, such as the blizzard in 1899 and the anthracite coal strike in 1902.

CONCLUSION.

Since the control of the Consolidated Company was taken over by Mr. J. E. Aldred and his associates, who are still at its head, the growth of the company has been phenomenal and its expansion is by no means completed. Under their able management the Consolidated Company has become one of the greatest organizations of its kind in the country.

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Old Engine Room - Holliday St. Works.



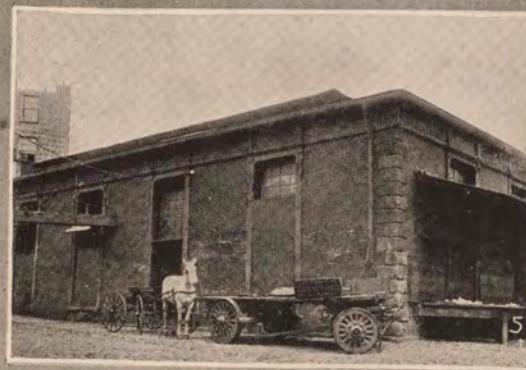
2  
Old Retort House - Holliday St. Works.  
now used as an Ice Plant. Retort House Chimney in rear of building



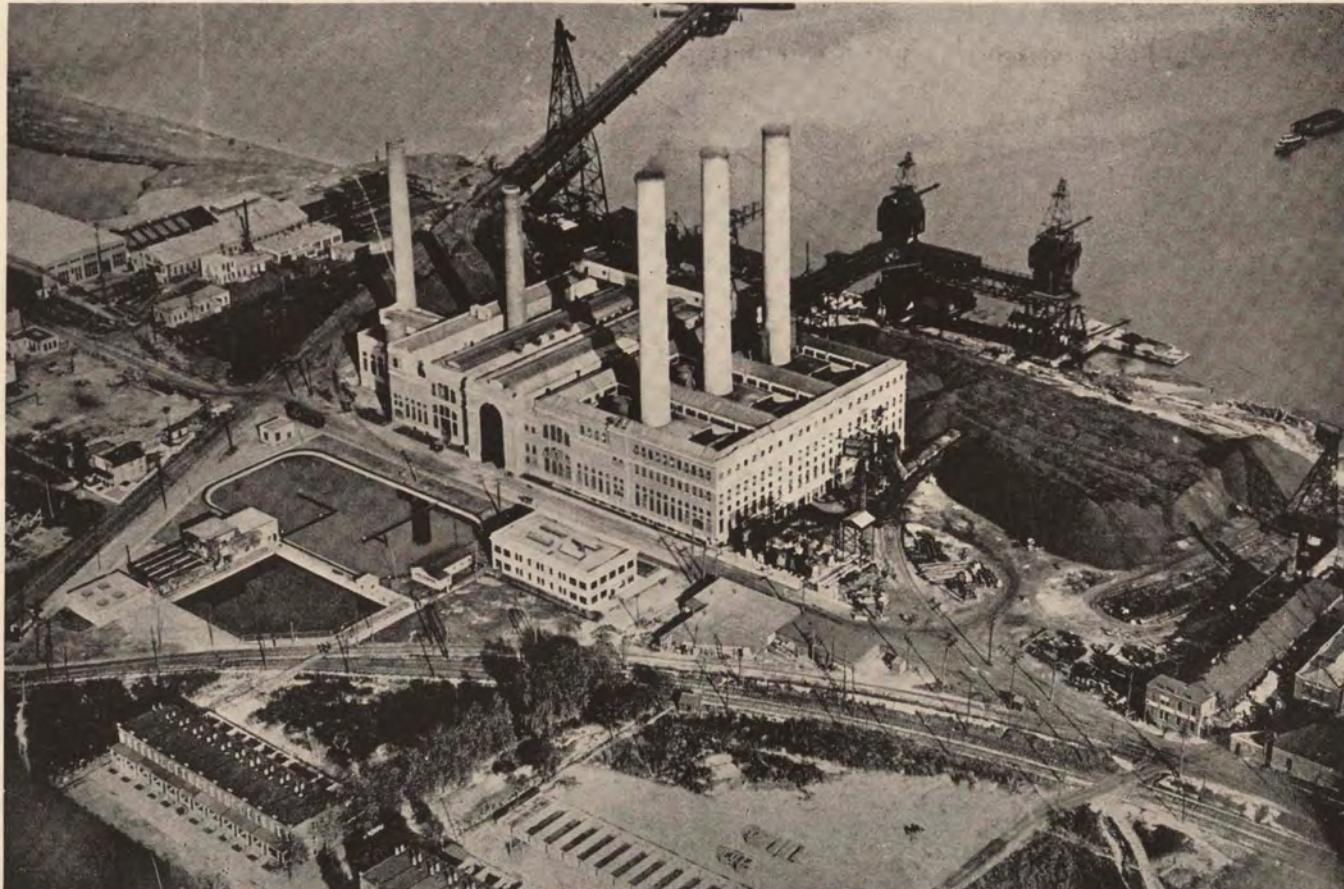
3  
Old Purifying House - Holliday St. Works.



4  
Old Retort House Chimney  
Holliday St. Works.

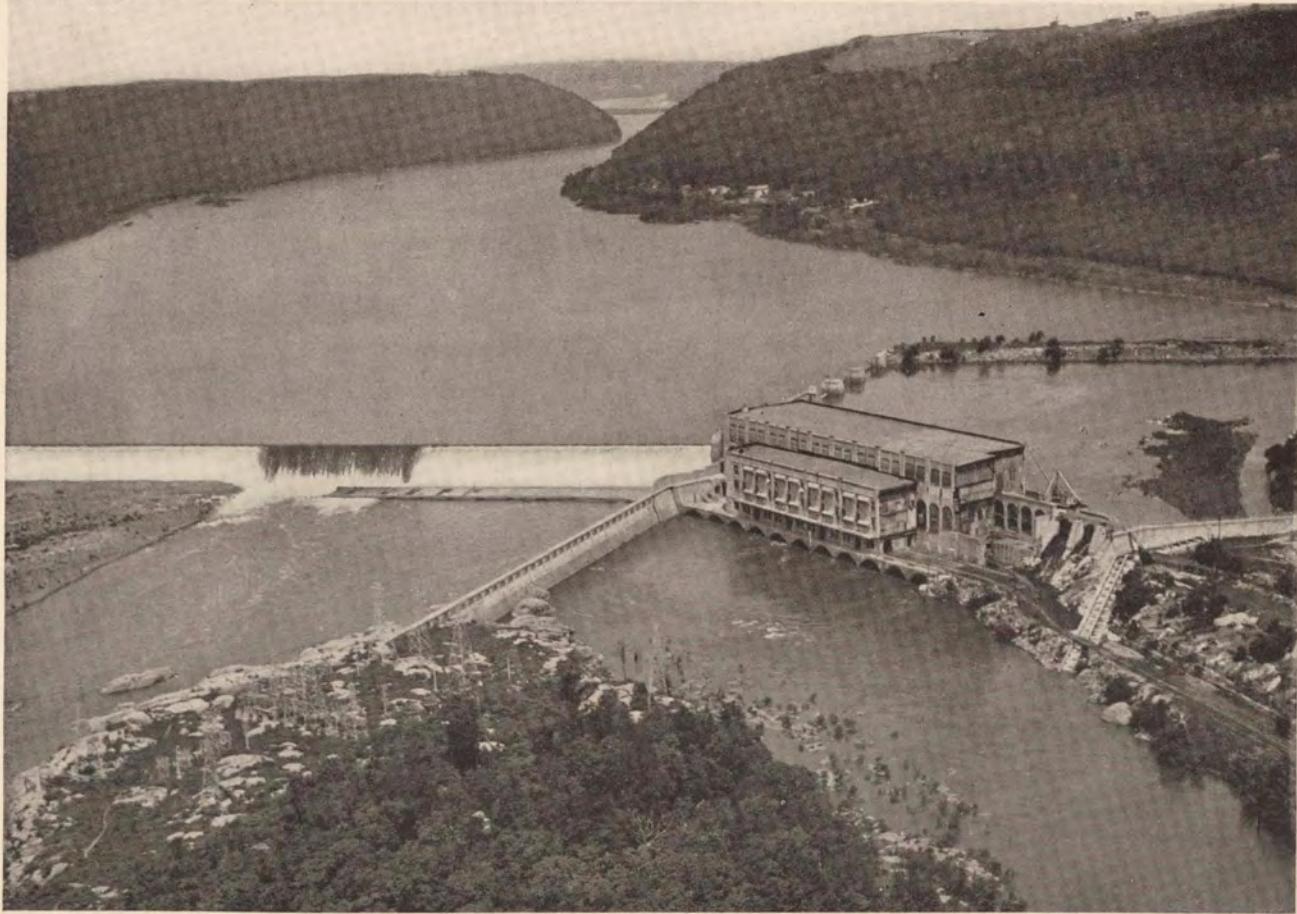


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Old Retort House - Holliday St. Works.



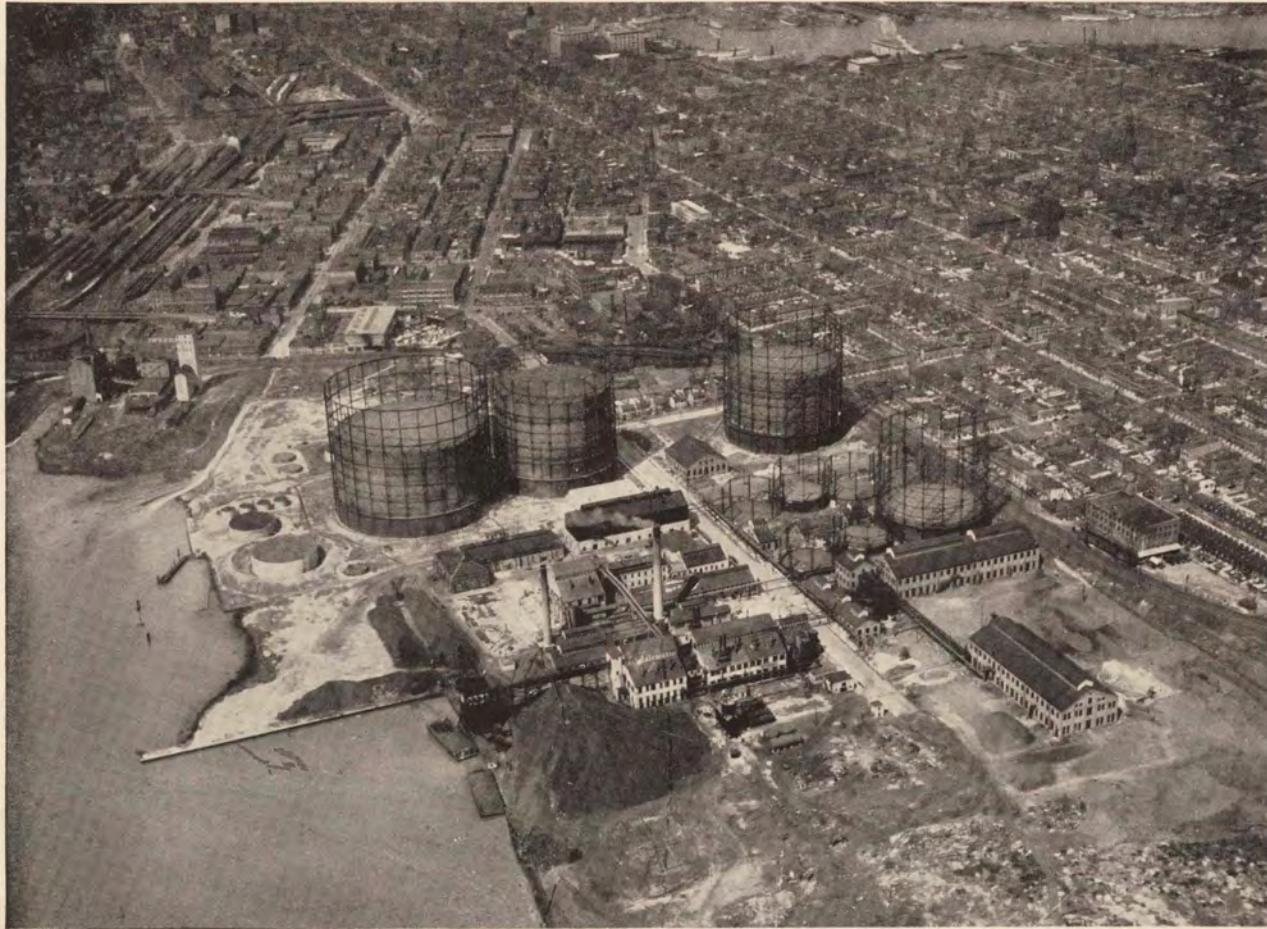
WESTPORT POWER PLANT OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY OF BALTIMORE

The Consolidated Company is completing a 53,333 horsepower extension to its steam-driven power plant at Westport, bringing the capacity of this plant to 220,000 horsepower. Westport is the largest electric power plant south of Philadelphia and one of the most efficient in America. It is located on a tract of 14 acres of fast land with rail and deep water facilities. There are 46 buildings and structures on the property.



THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA WATER & POWER COMPANY AT HOLTWOOD, PA.

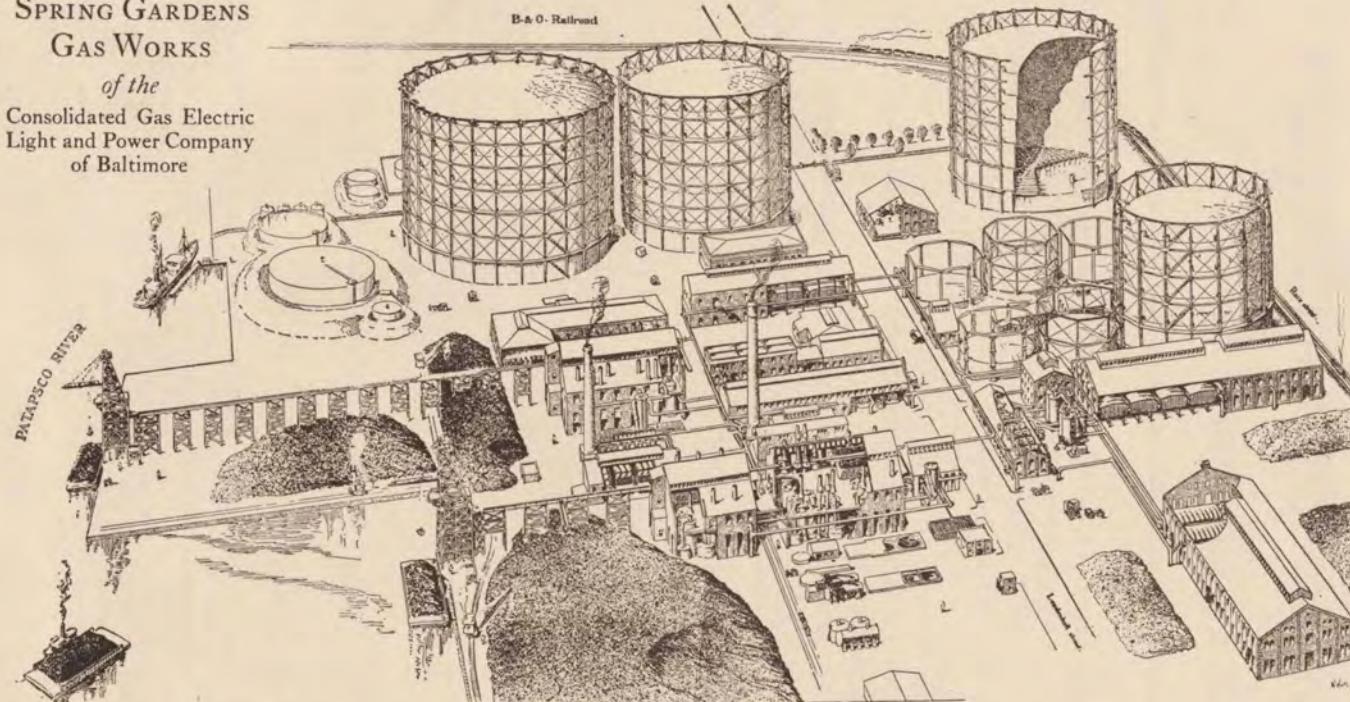
A large part of the electricity distributed by the Consolidated Company is generated by the Pennsylvania Water and Power Company at its development on the Susquehanna River at Holtwood, Pa. Baltimore has enjoyed the advantages of power from this source since 1910. During 1924 the capacity of the hydro-electric plant was increased by 40,000 h.p., giving a total generating capacity of 150,000 h.p. This is the largest hydro-electric plant south of Niagara and east of the Mississippi.



SPRING GARDENS GAS WORKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY OF BALTIMORE  
All of the gas used in Baltimore is distributed from this plant, which covers 57 acres. It is one of the largest and most modern gas plants in America.

SPRING GARDENS  
GAS WORKS

*of the*  
Consolidated Gas Electric  
Light and Power Company  
of Baltimore



## **Oil Tanks**

Gas Storage Holders, One in Section Showing Water Tank for Sealing and Inlet and Outlet Pipes  
Valve House

### **Oil Pier and Pipe Line**

## Stable and Storehouse

### Proposed Service Building

#### **Relief Holders**

## **Oil Tanker**

### Proposed Coal Pier

Stable and Storehouse

### **posed Service Building**

#### **Relief Holders**

Coal Barge

### **Coal Storage**

Boiler House No. 1 Boiler House No. 2 Machine Shop and Boiler Shop

g Coal Pier Gas Generator

**Machine Shop and Boiler Shop**

Shop  
100-101

Existing Coal Pier Gas Generator Houses Nos. 1 and 2 Boiler Water Softening Plant and Exhausters

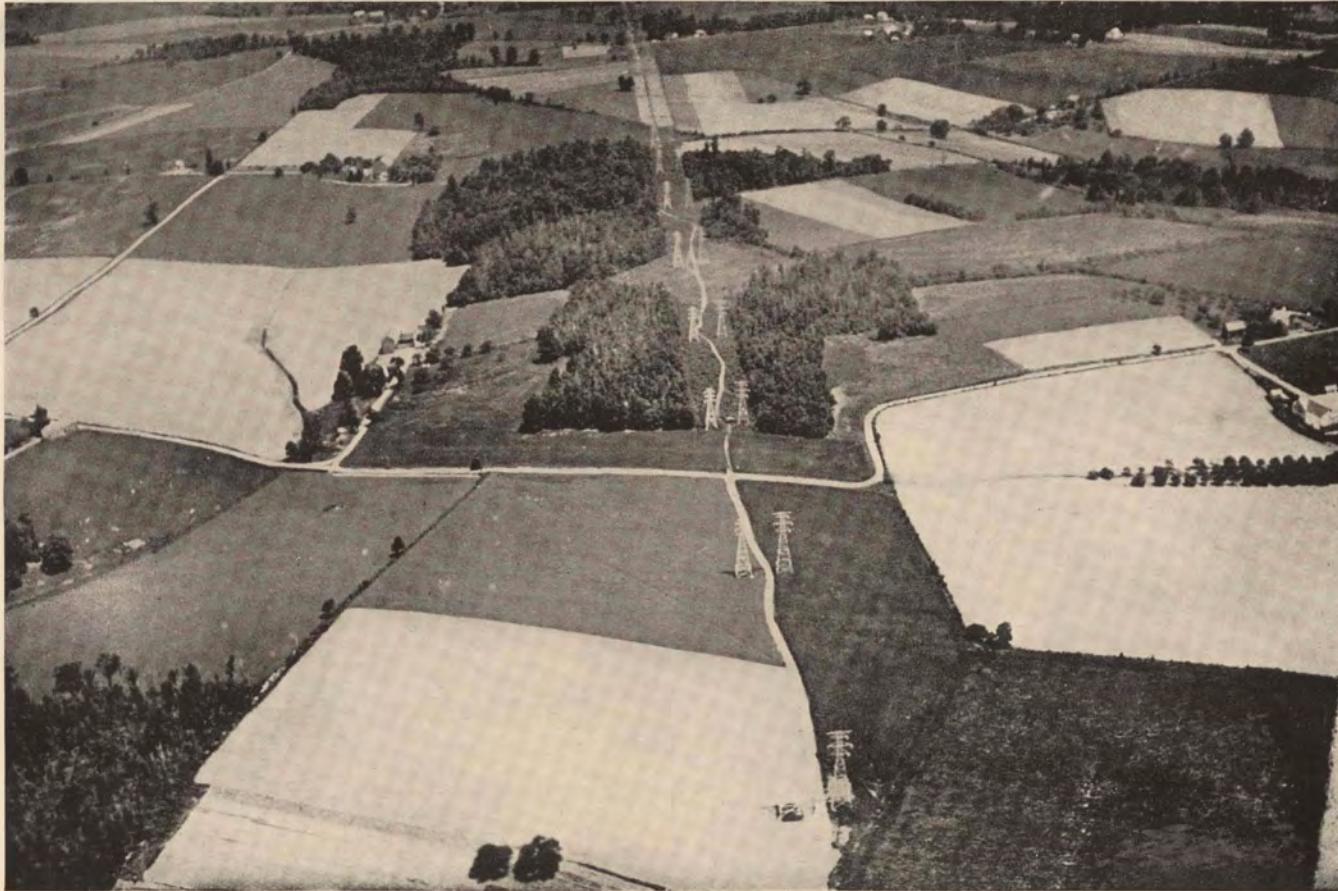
Tar Separating Tanks and Tar Stills      Condensers      Exhausters and Station Meter House  
Gulf Oil Company      Pacific Highway, New York

**Top Source**      **Cooling Coils**      **Guide Source**      **Purifier House No. 1**  
Pacific L. O.

Tar Storage Oxide Storage Revivified Oxide Purifier House No. 3

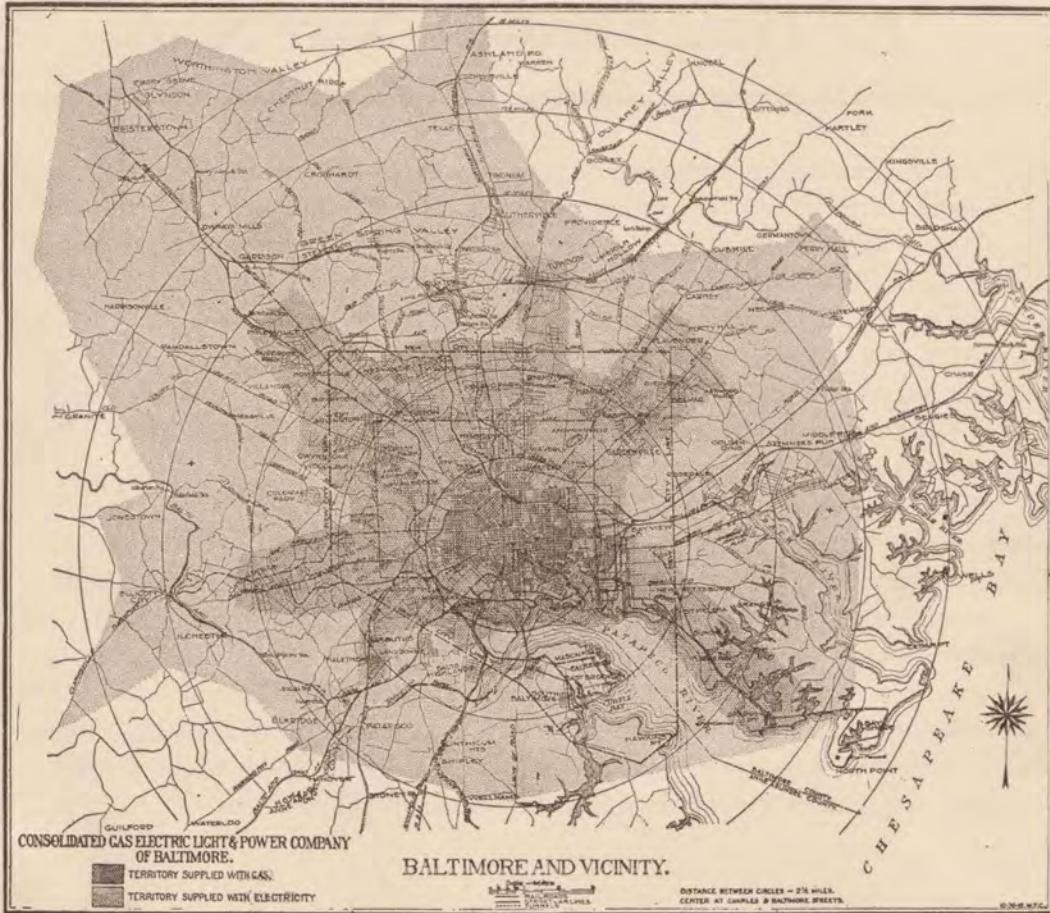
Turner House No. 2

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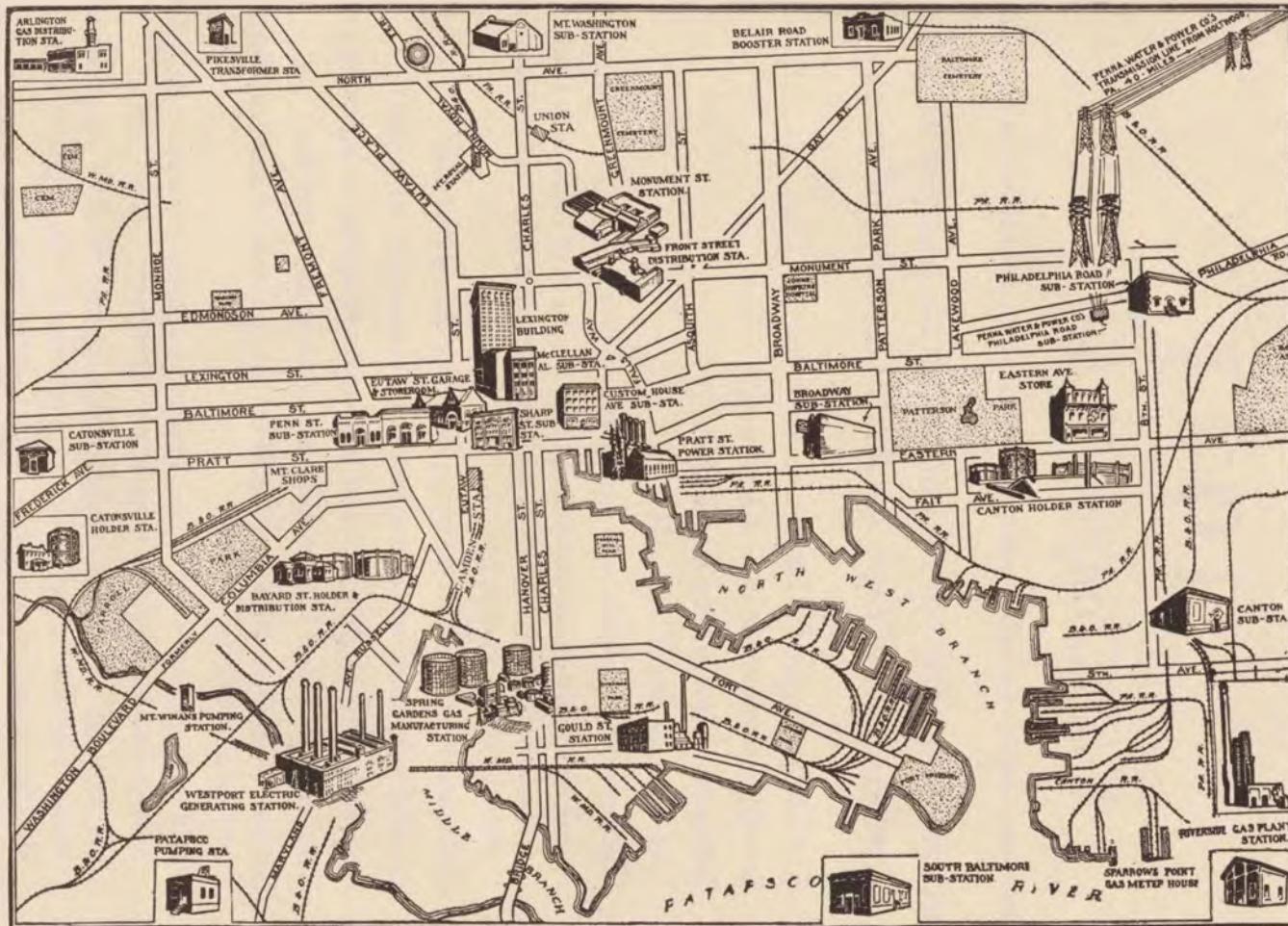


AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE HIGH TENSION CROSS-COUNTRY TRANSMISSION LINES FROM HOLTWOOD TO BALTIMORE

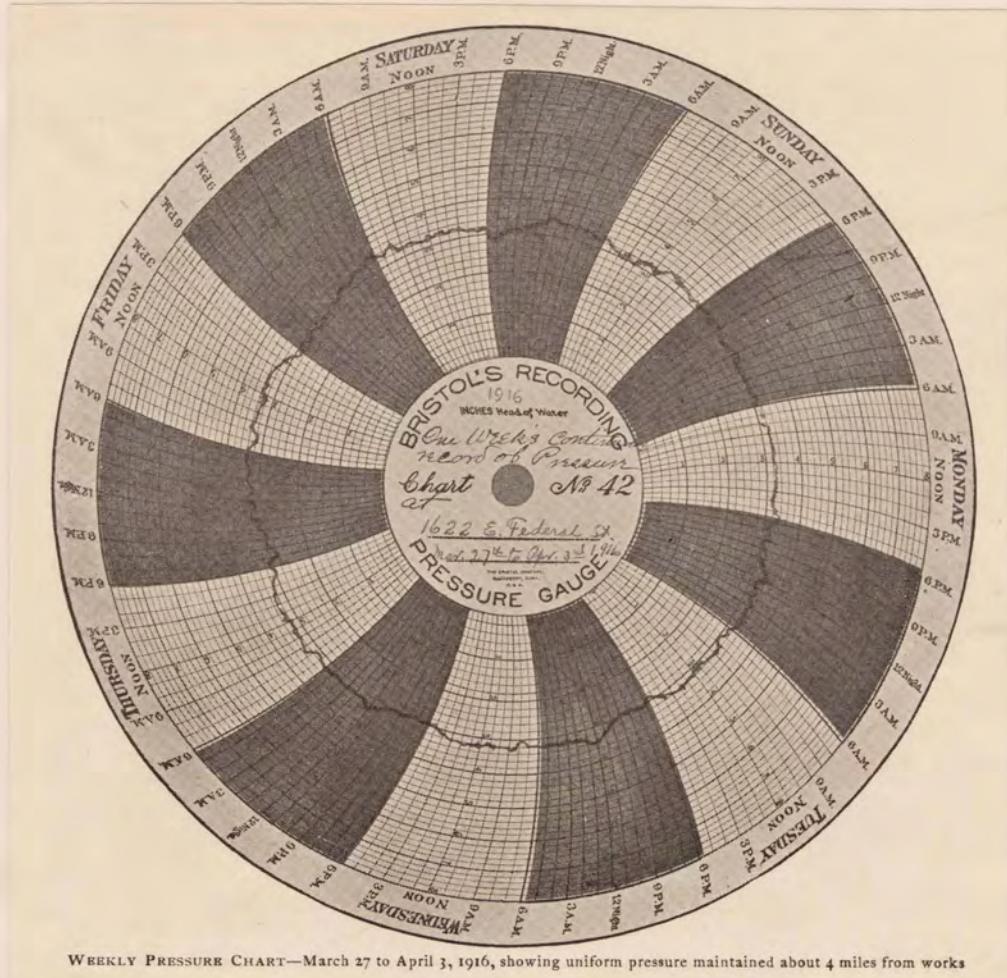
Twelve aluminum wires suspended from a double line of steel towers spaced about 500 feet apart transmit power to Baltimore, a distance of 40 miles, at 70,000 volts, or about 600 times the voltage of the electric current in your home. At Baltimore the pressure is stepped down to 13,200 volts by transformers in the Highlandtown Sub-station of the Pennsylvania Water & Power Company and the power is delivered to The Consolidated Company for distribution throughout the city.



A MAP OF THE TERRITORY SERVED WITH ELECTRICITY AND GAS BY THE  
CONSOLIDATED GAS ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY  
OF BALTIMORE



MAP OF BALTIMORE WITH MINIATURE ELEVATIONS OF COMPANY'S PRINCIPAL STATIONS



WEEKLY PRESSURE CHART—March 27 to April 3, 1916, showing uniform pressure maintained about 4 miles from works

From the Federal Gazette and Baltimore Advertiser

Wednesday, June 19, 1816

**AN ORDINANCE**

To provide for more effectually lighting the  
streets, squares, lanes and alleys of the city of  
Baltimore.

Whereas it is represented to the Mayor and  
City Council of Baltimore, by Rembrandt Peale  
and behalf of himself and others, who have re-  
solved and formed a company, by the name  
and style of "The Gas Light Company of Balti-  
more," that they are willing to contract to light  
the streets, squares, lane and alleys of this city,  
more effectually than, and with more safety,  
convenience and beauty, by means of Gas  
generated Hydrogen Gas, then they have hitherto  
been lighted by means of oil, without  
causing any increased expense to the city for  
lighting the same extent of streets or spaces;  
and said company have further prayed, that the  
mayor may be authorized to contract with them  
for that purpose; and also, that they may be  
authorized to lay pipes for the purpose of con-  
veying the Gas along any under the streets,  
squares, lanes and alleys of the city; and, the  
city council being desirous of giving every rea-  
sonable assistance to promote the usefulness  
of the said company, and of having the city  
lighted in the most effectual manner, which  
the means equally appropriated to that object  
will accomplish. Therefore,

It is enacted and ordained, by the Mayor and  
City Council of Baltimore, That it shall and  
may be lawful for "The Gas Light Company  
of Baltimore" aforesaid, and they are hereby  
authorized to proceed to lay or cause to be laid  
along and under the streets, squares, lanes and  
alleys of the city, such pipes as may be necessary  
and so many pipes as may be necessary to convey  
the Gas from their manufactory or manufac-  
tories which they are hereby authorized to estab-  
lish, and carry on within the city, until such  
permission be revoked, to and along any street,  
square, lane or alley which they shall propose  
to light, and also to supply with light any  
house or other place belonging to any individ-  
ual, firm or corporation, situated on any street,  
square, lane or alley, or in or along which the said  
pipes shall be so laid, and the same from time  
to time to repair or remove. Provided always,  
that the said Company shall not in any manner  
tear or displace any pipe or pipes laid or to  
be laid by the Baltimore Water Company for  
the purpose of conveying water into or through  
any part of the City or Precincts; and provided,  
also, that "The Gas Light Company of Balti-  
more" shall immediately after laying, alter-  
ing, repairing or removing any pipe or pipes  
laid or to be laid in any street or in a street, square,  
lane or alley, and always within two days after  
being thereto required by the City Com-  
missioners, cause to be filled up, repaired and  
replaced, at their own expense, every such  
street, or part of a street, square, lane or  
alley, as the said Company may find it ne-  
cessary to dig, impair or impede, for the  
purpose of altering, laying or removing  
any pipe or pipes, so laid or to be laid  
in any street or in a street, square, lane or  
alley, or say part thereof, or shall omit or neglect  
to remove and take away any dirt or rubbish  
which may remain after the laying, altering, or  
removing such pipe or pipes, or after filling up,  
repairing or replacing an old one for the space  
of forty eight hours after the time which shall  
be limited by the city commissioners in their  
notice for that purpose, the said company shall  
for every such omission or neglect forfeit and  
pay to the use of the city, such sum not ex-  
ceeding Twenty Dollars as any judge of the  
peace for the city or county shall assess  
a sum to be levied in the name of the mayor  
and city council of Baltimore against the Pres-  
ident or other known officer of the said com-  
pany, and also the sum of Five Dollars to be  
recovered as aforesaid, for every day they shall  
desire or refuse to do, after the issuing of

any warrant by a justice of the peace for the re-  
covery of the said penalty of Twenty dollars.

Sec. 2d. And be it enacted and ordained that  
the said company shall be subject to all the  
penalties provided by the provisions of the  
ordinance entitled "An ordinance to encourage  
the introduction of water into the city of Bal-  
timore," and of the several supplements thereto  
made, for the same cause within the intent and  
meaning of this ordinance to be rendered applica-  
ble to the said company, so far as they are  
not inconsistent with the provisions of this  
ordinance—and that the said company shall be  
particularly subjected to the provisions of the  
ordinance and supplements aforesaid respecting  
the laying and repairing the streets, lanes  
and alleys through which the Gas may be con-  
veyed, removing the rubbish remaining from  
the laying or repairing the necessary pipes, and  
the repayment by the company of such streets,  
lanes or alleys as may be insufficiently repaired,  
or prove defective within six months from the  
time of their being repaired, and that the said  
penalties contained in the provisions of the said  
ordinance and supplements shall be recovered  
from the President or other known officer of  
the said company before any justice of the peace  
in the mode hereinbefore prescribed and direc-  
ted.

Sec. 3d. And be it enacted and ordained,  
that if any person shall impair, obstruct, displace  
or injure any pipe or any part of the machinery  
which shall be used or employed by the said  
company in manufacturing, conducting or  
conveying the said Gas, or in any way impede  
the evolution or cause a waste of the said  
Gas, he or she shall for every such offence for  
each and every such sum not exceeding twenty  
dollars, by justice of the peace shall adjudge,  
one half to the use of the informer, and the  
other half to the use of the city, and such per-  
son shall also liability to pay damages for  
injury which the said company may sustain

Sec. 4th. And be it enacted and ordained,  
That the Mayor and City Council be hereby author-  
ized to contract with the said Rembrandt Peale,  
and the other members of "The Ga. Light  
Company of Baltimore," or with the agent or of-  
ficer of the said Company duly authorized for  
that purpose, to light the whole of the streets,  
squares, lanes and alleys of this city, or from  
time to time, for the lighting of any one street,  
or part of a street, square, lane or alley, as  
may deem advisable, on such terms and conditions  
as to the Mayor shall appear reasonable  
provided that no such contract shall be made  
for a longer period than one year, and that the  
actual cost of expence of lighting the city  
in virtue of any such contract shall not exceed  
the expence heretofore incurred for the same  
purpose, and the same proportion for the  
lighting of any street, or part of a street, or  
any street, or part thereof, to fill up, repair  
or replace the same, as may be required by a future  
ordinance, and the Mayor is hereby author-  
ized to pledge the faith of the city that any con-  
tract or contracts made by him with the said  
company under the restrictions aforesaid, shall  
be continued, extended, or renewed from year  
to year as long as the said company shall con-  
tinue to light the city with as much economy,  
safety and as effectually as the same can or  
could be lighted by means of Oil, or by any  
other company which may be established, or  
by any other means, and no longer; provided  
always that the Mayor and City Council of  
Baltimore, reserve to themselves the right of  
annulling any such contract, and also of annull-  
ing and withdrawing any or all of the privi-  
leges granted by this Ordinance, if it shall at  
any time hereafter appear to the said Mayor  
and City Council, that the manufacture of gas  
is to the publick interest to the city, to

injure the health or endanger the property of  
the citizens in a greater degree than the use of  
oil for the same purpose.

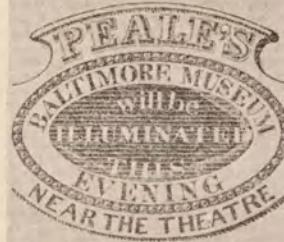
Sec. 5. And be remealed and ordained, that  
the Gas Light Company of Baltimore aforesaid  
say may and they are hereby authorized with  
the approbation of the Mayor and the consent  
of the owners or occupiers of houses fronting  
on or adjacent to any street, square, lane or al-  
ley, to attach the lamps, pipes or other appa-  
ratus to be used or necessary for lighting any  
such street, square, lane or alley, to any part of  
any such house or houses, on such terms and  
conditions as may be agreed upon by and be-  
tween the said Company and the owner or occi-  
pient of such house or houses.

WM. PATTERSON,  
President of the 1st. Branch of the C. Council.  
HENRY PAYSON,  
President of the M. Branch of the C. Council.  
Approved 19th June, 1816.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Mayor.

June 19

## GAS LIGHT.



The Patapsco Manufacturing  
Company,

At their Warehouse, No. 145, Marketstreet,  
Have constantly for sale, a very general as-  
sortment of

COTTON YARN,  
both Chain and Filling of every number from  
4 to 20.

Also SEWING THREAD, white end of  
all the usual colours in bolls and skeins, and  
Flax and Stocking Thread; manufactured at  
their Mill on the Patapsco, which will be  
found to be of the same excellent quality as  
hitherto.

They have also got a general assortment  
of 7, 9, and 10 hundred Strands, Drilling  
and Flax Thread, made of the yarn from their  
mill—all which will be disposed of on the  
most reasonable terms.

EDWD. GRAY, President.

June 19

A DRASTIC WANTED

W. T. BROWN, Esq.

From the files of the Federal Gazette in possession of the Maryland Historical Society

Fac-Simile of advertisement of the 1816 ordinance granting a franchise to the Gas Light Company  
of Baltimore and of Rembrandt Peale's advertisement of the display  
of gas lighting at his Museum.

CONSOLIDATED GAS ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY  
OF BALTIMORE

ANNUAL EXTENSIONS  
OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY

Years 1910 to 1927 Inclusive

1910	. . . . .	\$854,654.26
1911	. . . . .	945,607.64
1912	. . . . .	1,823,884.78
1913	. . . . .	1,548,610.45
1914	. . . . .	1,675,464.42
1915	. . . . .	856,509.04
1916	. . . . .	1,855,208.46
1917	. . . . .	3,785,483.43
1918	. . . . .	3,734,701.79
1919	. . . . .	4,752,714.40
1920	. . . . .	4,198,946.99
1921	. . . . .	*7,699,046.70
1922	. . . . .	2,150,051.75
1923	. . . . .	5,243,707.94
1924	. . . . .	6,313,233.44
1925	. . . . .	3,744,688.82
1926	. . . . .	5,883,948.66
1927 (Budget)	. . . . .	<hr/> 5,756,803.41
	Total	\$62,823,266.38

\* Includes purchase of Power Plant of Street Railways Company.